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Arab Knesset member resigns

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (R)—A veteran Arab member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) resigned today citing "deteriorating relations between Jews and Arabs in Israel." Sa'ad Eddine Zuhbi, who has represented the Labour-affiliated United Arab party since the inception of the Knesset 20 years ago, said in his resignation letter that there was a marked shift today towards extremism among Israelis. "An Arab lawyer who wishes to succeed has to be an extremist. An Arab doctor who wants patients must express nationalist sentiments. An Arab businessman who wants to get ahead has to be a communist and an Arab student wishing to continue his studies must profess leftist leanings." His place in the Knesset will be filled by another Arab member.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE: dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Iran prepares new constitution

By Fernando Francis and Nasr Majidi
Special to the Jordan Times

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (J.T.)—Experts are now working on drafting a new constitution for Iran, an aide close to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said here today.

Shourouk Mohammad Akbari told the local press today that the new constitution would be drafted by a committee of experts. He also said that the committee would be headed by Ayatollah Khomeini. The committee would be responsible for drafting a new constitution for Iran, which would be the first since the Islamic revolution in 1979.

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TOKYO, Feb. 22 (Agencies)—The admiral of the Soviet Union's giant Pacific Fleet is believed to be cruising towards Vietnam aboard a strategic command ship capable of directing a war, intelligence sources said today. They said the admiral was aboard his flagship, the 16,000-tonne Sverdlov-class cruiser Admiral Senyavin (pennant 001), which was packed with sophisticated electronic equipment designed to command Soviet forces over thousands of square kilometers. Soviet military sources in Tokyo identified the commander of the 755-vessel Pacific Fleet as Admiral Vladimir Maslov. The cruiser passed through the Tsushima straits between Japan and South Korea last night, towards the South China Sea, accompanied by a heavily armed 3,800-ton Krivak class destroyer (pennant 002). The sources said the flagship was capable of using satellites to communicate with Vladivostok, the Pacific Fleet's headquarters in the Soviet Far East, and Moscow. The Krivak destroyer, the most heavily armed ship of its size in the world, was probably sent to guard the flagship until it reached the other Soviet ships off Vietnam, the sources said. (AP wirephoto)

Security Council called to debate Sino-Viet war

over the whole country by force. The Vietnamese News Agency quoted Vice-Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as saying "the Chinese authorities are beefing up their forces to continue aggression in an attempt to occupy many areas in Vietnam, undermine the national economy and eventually take it by force."

Mr. Thach also warned the United States and Japan against backing China in its opposition to Vietnam, and implicitly ruled out any chance of a negotiated settlement with China at this stage.

In Hong Kong, Western diplomatic sources estimated that China had 12 divisions massed on the border, most of them in present being kept in reserve.

They gave no figure for the Vietnamese troop strength but Japanese army officers in Tokyo said there was a possibility Vietnam might release some of its Kampuchea-based troops to help combat the Chinese invasion. But they, too, said that there was no indication that this had started happening.

There was no immediate official comment on the reports in Peking. Nor was there confirmation in the Chinese capital of reports from Tokyo that troops were being mobilised in Mongolia, the Soviet Union's close ally on China's northern border.

Senior Japanese army officers in Tokyo said they had received reports that non-commissioned officers had been mobilised in Mongolia and that supplies were being stockpiled.

Diplomats in Peking quoted Chinese officials as saying there had been "some show of strength" by the Soviet Union in recent days along China's northern border. But the diplomats were given no details.

Vietnam, however, which claims to have knocked out more than 7,000 Chinese troops, today accused China of wanting to take

the latest Vietnamese victory claim came in a Radio Hanoi report monitored in London. "The armed forces and people in the northern border area have wiped out an important portion of their (Chinese) forces," the radio said. Some 12,000 Chinese troops had been killed or wounded, it said.

The Akahata correspondent put Chinese casualty figures even higher. He said 12,500 Chinese soldiers had been killed. He gave no Vietnamese casualty figures, in his report for Friday's edition of the paper.

Japanese official sources have said that Akahata, despite its pro-Vietnam stance, is producing the most accurate reports on the fighting which began when China launched its massive across-the-border "counter attack" on Saturday.

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Adt, d'Estaing start summit

22 (R)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to prepare the ground for a European Common market summit in Paris on March 12 and 13. Main foreign policy talks, one of the regular twice-yearly meetings between the German and French governments, will be the Chinese-Vietnam and the Iranian crisis, officials said. Mr. Schmidt is expected to arrive in Paris on Monday.

The Chancellor immediately drove into Paris for his talks with the French president. Key ministers of the two governments held parallel talks and will join a final plenary session on Tuesday.

Officials on both sides said the president and Mr. Schmidt would not make any decisions on their governments' positions on the Common Market farm prices, which has delayed the signing of a European Monetary System (EMS), designed to bring stability to the region.

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Regional Briefs

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (R)—President Anwar Sadat is expected to visit the United States, Europe and Japan in April, sources on his staff said today. The sources said the visits would probably take place in the second half of the month.

They said Hassan Taha, a deputy premier attached to the Presidency, was now in Tokyo to arrange for the Egyptian leader's visit there.

The Editor of the mass-circulation newspaper Al-Akhar said today that Mr. Sadat would be discussing with foreign leaders a \$15 billion economic development programme for Egypt.

Editor Moussa Sabri said Egyptian officials were studying specific projects which they hoped would be financed by a "Carter Plan" similar to the U.S. Marshall Plan aiding Western European reconstruction after World War Two.

The projects would include land reclamation in the Sinai desert and improvements in transportation, health services and other fields.

Mr. Sabri also said in an article for his paper that he was not optimistic about the outcome of the present Egyptian-Israeli peace talks at Camp David.

He said Israel was not prepared to commit itself to Palestinian self-rule and an end to Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas.

"All this obduracy under the pretext of Israeli security can be settled by a firm and decisive American stand," he wrote.

CAIRO—The declaration of an Islamic republic in Iran coincides with a widespread movement throughout Moslem countries for a return to traditional Moslem law.

In the outside world, this means a return to the strict Islamic penal code under which murderers are beheaded, adulterers stoned and thieves have their hands chopped off.

But for Moslems this is just a tiny and insignificant part of an all-embracing code of social and religious conduct, based on the Moslem holy book, the Koran, and assembled by Islamic jurists over the past 14 centuries.

According to a professor at Cairo's Al-Azhar University, the oldest and most influential centre of Sunni Moslem theological teaching, the resurgence of traditional values was prompted by a deep belief that nothing could be improved without the strict application of Islamic law, Sharia.

It was "a cry for social justice and a revolt against the supremacy of western concepts and legislation," said the professor, who asked not to be named.

While the Moslem world is now basically divided into two sects—the Sunnis, recognised in the majority of Islamic states, and the Shi'ites, the predominant sect in Iran—all Moslems agree on the sources of Moslem law.

The two main ones are the Koran, containing the Prophet Mohammed's revelations from God through the Angel Gabriel, and the Hadith, the Prophet's sayings handed down from generation to generation.

The Koran, regarded by the world's 550 million Moslems as the true word of God, is the prime source, and is divided into specific rules and general rules.

All-embracing code of social and religious conduct Is Islam for all times, all societies?

By Assem Hassan

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Iran men banned from leaving

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (R)—Iranian men will be banned from leaving the country when international commercial flights resume shortly, it was announced today. Women and youths under 18 will, however, be able to travel abroad, the announcement said. Reasons for the ban, in force "until further notice," were not announced. But it appeared to be because of continuing arrests by revolutionary militia of people associated with the Shah's regime.

Commercial flights by the national carrier, Iranair, are scheduled to begin on Saturday after a long suspension because of strikes against the Shah, toppled in a bloody uprising 11 days ago.

Some international airlines are also expected to resume services to Tehran next week.

Disaster struck in the small hours of Tuesday when Sinla erupted amid heavy tremors which rocked the entire Dieng Range for almost five hours and caused substantial damage that has not yet been assessed.

But most of the victims were killed not by lava but by the poisonous gas that leaked out of the earth as far away from the crater as 1.5 kilometres.

More than 130 victims were buried today in two mass graves in the nearby villages of Kepucukan and Batur.

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Up the spiral

ONE OF THE MOST prescient observations heard at the start of the first round of Camp David negotiations last year was that the United States could end up having to "build a wall" around its two client states in the Middle East, namely Egypt and Israel, and then defend this fortress against all comers.

Now, with Camp David II just getting under way, it appears this prediction may be coming true. Despite American displeasure with Israeli intransigence in the Camp David negotiations, and despite an increasing level of U.S. arms sales to Arab countries, providing Israel with the latest, most sophisticated weaponry remains a high U.S. priority. Now, on top of that, Egypt has submitted to Washington a formidable shopping list of the U.S. military hardware it wants, and the Carter administration has responded, a day later, with a plan to send a Defence Department team to Egypt to assess those needs. Whatever the outcome of Camp David II in terms of a peace treaty, then, this U.S.-built fortress is going to be a mighty citadel indeed. Here's why:

-- The 1979 U.S. military sales programme earmarks \$1,000 million for Israel, with which the Israelis can purchase 15 more F-15 jet fighters, 75 F-16s and other items. The U.S. has also approved the purchase by Israel of one of the most advanced missiles in its arsenal, the infrared-guided AIM-9L, which the Israelis have been seeking for some time. Other military "co-operation" programmes between the two countries include joint research into advanced electronic systems. And of course, American foreign aid continues to underpin the inflation-ridden Israeli economy, and in addition Israel is extracting a substantial bounty from the U.S. in exchange for its participation in Camp David, including \$2,200 million as the cost of giving up military bases in Sinai.

-- Egypt, which last year won approval to buy F-5 fighters, is now shopping for 300 F-16s, 600 tanks, 500 artillery pieces and 40,000 military vehicles. The level of military co-operation being developed between Washington and Cairo could turn Egypt into a U.S. client on the level that Iran has been.

-- In that vein, President Sadat has volunteered to intervene militarily to protect U.S. interests in the Middle East, including using Egyptian military might to defend the Gulf oil-producers against attack. This is the kind of policeman's role that the Shah of Iran liked to think he was playing in the Gulf—not always to the approval of the rulers on the Arab side of the Gulf. As a first step, Egypt is sending 200 military advisers to Oman, to replace the Iranian troops who helped Oman to end the Dhofar rebellion. President Sadat seems unperturbed at reminders of the disastrous consequences Egypt suffered after President Nasser sent troops to Yemen more than a decade ago.

All these developments have implications far exceeding whatever impact an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty might have. They herald a new era of arms proliferation and military adventurism in the Middle East.

Whether or not this is seen in the light of Soviet designs in the region, or of the traditional, and widely accepted, U.S. role in providing for the "legitimate security needs" of countries with whom it is on friendly terms, it smacks of imperialism, and could usher in a dangerous new arms race in this fragile region.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Describing the Carter administration's policy in the Middle East as "wavering" following the Iranian events, AL RAI Thursday says that in dealing with the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations the U.S. government takes one step forward and two steps backward in trying to anticipate the effects of Arab-Islamic changes now developing in the Middle East.

The newspaper says all indications show that Camp David II would not lead to signing of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Western observers are of the opinion that the signing is out of the question in view of the importance which the U.S. administration attaches to the forthcoming visit of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to Washington.

The U.S., the newspaper adds, wants to know the strength and effect of Arab opposition to Camp David since the recent contacts between Riyadh, Amman and Damascus.

AL DUSTOUR says Menachem Begin's and Moshe Dayan's convulsive instigations against Islam on the occasion of the Iranian events have developed into open persecution within the occupied Arab areas. The newspaper was referring to the recent arrest of a dozen Moslem religious dignitaries on charges of resisting the occupation.

Doubtless, the newspaper says, this barbaric action miscarries the Israeli allegations before the world that it is a "bulwark of democracy" in the area which protects religions of all kinds.

Jewish rancour towards Islam is not new. The arrest of the Moslem religious leaders in the West Bank is another form of persecution after the Israelis violated the sanctity of the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron and set fire to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Even Jewish hatred of Christianity was no less manifest when the Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci of Jerusalem was arrested and imprisoned, and when several churches were desecrated including theft of the Virgin Mary statue from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Japanese journalists take in Jordan as part of grand world tour

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22--From time to time Jordan has the not unmixed pleasure of entertaining many weird, sometimes wonderful, and always colourful varieties of travellers. Remember the Pakistani who was cycling around the world and just stopped in Jordan long enough to pump up his tyres and get to know some of his no doubt incredulous compatriots living here before setting off to attempt to cycle across the Red Sea--with the aid of floats of course? We never heard any more about him.

Recently, however, the Jordan Times came across a group of travellers--admittedly not quite as unusual as the Pakistani but pretty conspicuous nevertheless.

The group in question--all Japanese and forming one of six teams taking part in a 300,000 km. round the world drive--left Jordan this morning for Syria having spent one week driving around the country looking at historical sites in particular. Mr. Fumio Kanamaru, leader of the team, told the Jordan Times.

That does not seem so unusual; after all most tourists come to Jordan to see its historic attractions. What is unusual about this Japanese team is that they are only one part of a major worldwide drive organised by one of Japan's largest newspapers, Asahi Shinbun, to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

The newspaper has sent six teams, each including a reporter and a photographer--and some including mechanics--to all the corners of the earth on a massive mission designed to acquaint its Japanese readers with the lifestyles, cultures and historical attractions of as much of the world as possible.

The circulation figures for the paper, an independent daily, are six million for the morning edition and three and a half million for the evening edition.

It's a costly business. Mr. Kanamaru's group, which includes himself as reporter; Mr. Hsuya Matsumoto, photographer; and Toyota technicians Mr. Tadashi Tanituchi and Mr. Tetsuo Kurusu, were each given \$25,000 at the outset of the trip--a sum which can be topped up at their request any time during the six or so months they will be away.

"There are no financial limits at all," Mr. Kanamaru said, "whenever we need more money we just send for it."

In return for this apparently heaven sent opportunity, Mr. Kanamaru sends two reports a month, on historical sites alone, back to his newspaper and two serialised reports a month on lifestyles, culture and general interest subjects. These two reports usually contain five or six parts which are run as a series on consecutive days.

Mr. Kanamaru's team left Japan on Sept. 25, 1978 on a flight to Greece where two cars, emblazoned with the name of the newspaper and a sign declaring the 300,000 km. trek, were all ready and waiting for them.

Following a tour around Greece they proceeded to Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Egypt, UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and arrived in Jordan on Wednesday Feb. 14.

So far, they have clocked up 25,000 kms. Although the trip was designed to last just four months it has been extended.

The journey has not been without its troubles. Mr. Kanamaru

admitted. Some countries have been awkward in issuing entry visas, but despite this they have so far managed to get to every single country on their route. After Syria they go on to Lebanon, the last country they plan to visit before returning to Japan in mid-March.

"We were very lucky to have visited Tehran in November before the real troubles started," Mr. Kanamaru said with obvious relief.

In Jordan they have visited the Jordan Valley, Petra, Aqaba, Wadi Rum, the Dead Sea, Jarash and--although it does not usually form part of a tourist's itinerary--the Baq'a Camp.

When asked what was the best thing about the whole trip, Mr. Kanamaru replied almost without hesitation: "The fact that we came during the winter." In Jordan, his favourite site was Petra, and he rather surprised us by extolling what he called the "driving manners" in Amman.

On the subject of driving manners in the countries he visited and which he described as on the whole "very different from those in our country," the worst city to drive in was Tehran, he said.

Which, then was the best city for driving? "Amman," he said to our incredulity. "They obey traffic regulations here."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Werner Ende, Professor of Arabic Studies at Hamburg University in West Germany, is currently on a lecturing tour of Syria and Jordan. He is due to arrive in Amman Friday night at the invitation of the Goethe Institute and the Department of History at the University of Jordan.

One of four lectures he was slated to deliver while in Syria was on a little known chapter in the Arab struggle for independence. Its title: "The Political and Journalistic Activities of Arab Independence Fighters in Germany during World War I," although a bit wordy, captured the interest of our correspondent in Damascus, Pat McDermott. This resulted in the interview which we reproduce below, for the benefit of our readers.

Prof. Ende will present two lectures in Amman on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad Period" on Sat. Feb. 24 at 3 p.m. and "German Sources to the History of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries" on Sun. Feb. 25 at 3 p.m. Both are being held at the Department of History in the University of Jordan.

DAMASCUS--"Many leading figures in the movement for Arab independence of the 1920s and 1930s were in Germany during World War I," Prof. Werner Ende said in an interview with the Jordan Times here this week. "Few Arabs are aware that the Tunisian Sheikh of Azhar, Muhammad Al Khidir Husain, spent one year in Germany protesting the French occupation of North Africa."

Numerous leaders of the Egyptian national movement went into exile in Germany at this period. Other expatriates who lived in Switzerland flocked to Germany where they tried to influence the government to support them in their struggle against foreign occupation.

"These men did not become agents for the German-Turkish alliance--they were aware of the latter powers' aims, but they were eager to exploit the opportunity to publish their grievances against the Turks and French and British--which they could not do

Progress made in Vienna UNRWA talks

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22--The negotiations in Vienna between employees and administration of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) are continuing but no firm agreements on wages and benefits have been reached, the director of UNRWA in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner, told the Jordan Times today.

He said "some points were being cleared" on cost of living allowances although nothing definite had been agreed. "It may take a long time before details can be worked out," he said. Mr. Tanner was optimistic that some accord would eventually be reached.

The action group representing UNRWA employees left for Vienna Feb. 5 after being a request by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to cancel an open strike set for Feb. 10 and instead negotiate their differences with the administration of UNRWA.

Also on the agenda for negotiation is the matter concerning a memorandum, signed by the administration and employee representatives, which lists their mutual obligations. Apparently, there is a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the provisions. The employees are arguing that the administration hasn't fulfilled its promises. "If they can reach an agreement on the interpretation of the memorandum," Mr. Tanner said, "then UNRWA will be happy to fully comply."

The negotiations are expected to continue at least another week and could drag out for two or three weeks.

Committee decides after Amman meeting

Field surveys are next phase in drive to integrate Arab capital market

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22--Five prominent Arab bankers and financial experts have been brought in to undertake the next phase of the year-old drive by Arab central bank governors to promote the gradual integration of capital markets throughout the Arab World.

After its two-day meetings here, the five-man technical committee of bankers and stock exchange directors will fan out throughout seven Arab countries to prepare detailed but action-oriented proposals on the promotion of Arab capital markets, which will be presented for action to the second annual meeting of Arab central bank governors scheduled for Tripoli, Libya, in June.

The technical committee is composed of Mr. Hikmat Nashashibi and Mr. Usama Ansar from Kuwait, Dr. Hisham Bisar from Lebanon, Jordan's stock exchange General Manager Dr. Hashem Sabbagh and the General Manager of the Brussels-based Arab-European Bank, Mr. Bashir Zubeiri. A member of the Arab Monetary Fund is also working alongside the five committee members.

They will now conduct practical studies of both the constraints and the positive catalysts that either deter or prod the development of capital markets in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Bahrain, Kuwait, Tunisia and Morocco. They will

also do a study on the development of Arab-owned or Arab-dominated international financial institutions such as the several Europe-based consortia banks, according to Jordan Central Bank Research Director Dr. Adnan Hindi, who attended this week's meetings.

The committee will meet again in Kuwait in April to prepare its draft report and then again in Amman in May to finalise the study that will be presented to the Arab central bank governors before their June meeting.

"We don't want descriptive studies about how this country or that country's capital market functions. We have thousands of pages of such studies prepared through the offices of the Arab Economic Unity Council. What we're after now are short, precise reports of ten to 15 pages only, getting right to the point, identifying where lies the success or failure of different countries' financial markets, specifying how the stock exchanges of, say, Kuwait and Jordan can promote each other for the mutual benefit of investors and companies in both countries. We may find that a simple improvement in the flow of financial information among Arab countries, or even among brokers only, would promote a significant increase in the flow of capital and investments. We may find that legal obstacles, such as prohibitions against the repatriation of investment profits, are holding up inter-Arab investments. Perhaps the lack of secondary

markets is an obstacle market development, know, and this is what find out, in practical terms, give the central bank the basis to make decisions to proceed towards the of integrating the flow among the Arab countries. Dr. Hindi pointed out are obvious imbalances supply and demand, different parts of the. While the oil-producing countries may not have enough outlets for their oil and end up investing surpluses in foreign currencies. This surplus capital, ever, find its way into the Arab World, and profits in many cases, will be deposited in banks in Western countries, borrowing the money from Western banks. It is to cut down the flow of leading activities that as easily, (and otherwise), concluded, financial institutions. The promotion of capital markets, bonds and other, in the specific aim of the, the parallel, short-term money, also follow suit.

German prof. sheds light on little known chapter in Arab struggle for independence



Prof. Werner Ende

Muslim should help to undermine it.

"The Arab patriots overestimated Germany's military might. They were suspicious of the British and French, and felt that in the long run they'd be cheated if they cooperated with them."

"On the other hand, the general impression of the Germans was amateurish. They had exaggerated ideas about the stability of the Ottoman Empire and they didn't realize it was too weak to defend its territories."

"The information the German politicians had about the Arabs was very minute in comparison to that of the French and English. The lack of firsthand knowledge about the Middle East," he explained, "can be understood through history. Until 1871, when Germany was united, it had no colonial interests in the Middle East and North Africa and therefore Bismarck was very conservative regarding colonies in these areas."

During World War I, there were two German schools of opinion, Prof. Ende stated. One group was against supporting Arab nationalists because it feared this cooperation would cost the Germans the friendship of Turkey.

The other faction was enthusiastic to aid the Arabs because it believed the Arabs would eventually achieve independence. This sector, Prof. Ende reasons, was made up of romanticists who glorified the life styles of Arab tribes and felt they would once more become a world power.

"Granted," he said, "German scholarship thrived in the Middle East, but the interaction between German orientalisks, philologists and archaeologists on the one hand and German politicians on the other was almost nil."

"In all cases," he said, "the Arab patriots made it clear to the Germans they expected them to want them, to exert pressure on Turkey to grant them independence."

Prof. Ende says a peculiar scheme evolved in World War I Germany in which the Germans attempted to re-educate Muslim prisoners-of-war to fight their former allies.

"Tens of thousands of prisoners--Muslim Indians, North Africans, bedouins, Turkish-speaking Tartars--were incarcerated in a great central camp near Berlin. A mosque was constructed at the Crescent Camp and the Arab patriots were asked to lecture to the prisoners and convince them of the need to fight on the side of the Turks against their former masters."

"The scheme was a giant flop," Prof. Ende said. "The few prisoners who agreed to fight with the Turks used the first opportunity that arose to desert."

Coming up to the present, the Jordan Times asked Prof. Ende if he had an opinion on the recent events in Iran.

"I am an Arabist, I don't pretend to be an expert on Iran," he

said. "Nevertheless, some research on Shi'ites from the historical background developments."

"Quite by accident during March 1978, an Arabic translation, Ruhollah 'Khomeini delivered in Iraq struck by the all approach to revolution, I read with interest of 1976."

"I suppose one of the become, at philosophy, wholly revolution expected their implementation."

"I can appreciate arguments he put extremely conservative that many Iranian who supported the appointed in the to come."

... SOO GREEN VAL SUPERM UM UZAYNA NO PARKING

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Rashdan. Open during regular hours.

Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the fourth and last part of the war film "The Siege" at 4:00 p.m.

Customs fees between Jordan, Morocco lifted

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)--Minister of Finance Mohammad Al Dabbas has circulated to all customs offices copies of the Jordanian-Moroccan trade agreement which is now in force it was disclosed today.

The agreement exempts from customs fees all local agricultural products, livestock, natural resources and industrial products exchanged between both countries within the limits of each country's laws.

The agreement also calls for boosting commercial exchange

and to gradually eliminate administrative and fiscal restrictions. It also encourages the establishment of joint ventures, public and private, in both countries.

Jordan and Morocco will participate in any international markets or fairs set up in either country. They will also enjoy all facilities for setting up their own exhibits and commercial centres, the agreement added.

Jordan and Morocco are in the process of exchanging commercial attaches to improve commercial cooperation and integration.

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Amman Weekly Calendar

(Week of Feb. 23 - Mar. 1)

EXHIBITIONS

G: The British Council has on display paintings by Rashdan entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Cultural Centre, the photo-documentary exhibit and is open daily till Feb. 28.

FILMS

January 23: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the film "The Siege". The film is in Russian and is subtitled in English.

February 27: The British Council presents "The Pink Panther" (1975) by Blake Edwards. The film stars Peter Sellers, Christopher Plummer and Catherine Schell. It will be shown again on Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. Tickets reserving free entry are available at the reception desk.

The Jordan Institute of Management presents a film, based on a story by Hermann, entitled "Drei Wege zum See" (1974), by Michael Haneke and starring Ursula Schut, Guido B. Schindinger, Bernhard Wiedl and Yves Beney. It starts at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

February 28: Continuing the series of films based on Goethe, the Institute presents "Egmont" (1974), by a novel by Theodor Fontane. It is directed by R.W. and stars Hanna Schygulla, Wolfgang Schenk, Ulli L. Pempel and Herbert Steinmetz. The film is in black and white and is subtitled in Arabic and begins at 8:00 p.m. The Cultural Centre presents a film in Russian entitled "Tree" at 6:00 p.m.

OLKLORIC PERFORMANCE

February 25, and MONDAY, February 26: The Ministry and Youth, Department of Culture and Arts, in with the Embassy of the Pakistan Islamic Republic, Pucar Folkloric Troupe at 8:00 p.m. at the Palace of Hussein Youth City.

LECTURES

February 24: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the University of Jordan, presents two lectures by Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg. His lectures will be on "Arabic Historiography in the century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad and 'German Sources to the History of the Arabian and the Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century'. The first lecture will be at 3:00 p.m. at the Dept. of Arabic, and the second will be given at the same place.

February 26: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a lecture by Salah Muhammad Jarrar of the University of Cordoba, "Relations between Palestine and Andalusia, D." (in Arabic). The lecture is at 7:00 p.m.

Coming & Going

Brown arrives in Amman
Nijmeddin Dajani to lead Jordanian delegation to Riyadh meeting

Feb. 22
British foreign secretary, George Brown, arrived in Amman for a three-day visit. During his visit, Brown will meet with the Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nijmeddin Dajani, and will discuss the Jordanian archaeological project in the region.

Access Authority
to Rabat

Feb. 22
Director of the Access Authority, Mr. Ali Ghandour, left for Rabat to discuss the highest ministerial level of the Arab Economic Council. The meeting will discuss the recommendations of the Access Authority and will review progress to joint Arab projects and food security strategy in the Arab World. The council is also expected to work out new agreements for the exchange of trade among Arab states and to organise land transport and transit among them. Accompanying the minister to the meeting will be several officials from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Central Bank and the Income Tax Department.



Mr. S. Tivor of the U.N. Fund for Agricultural Development

U.N. official arrives for talks on agriculture
AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—A representative of the U.N. Fund for Agricultural Development, Mr. S. Tivor, arrived here on Tuesday for talks with government officials on agriculture in Jordan and to determine scopes of cooperation between Jordan and the fund in the agricultural fields. The fund, with a capital of \$1 billion was set up in 1977 to help finance projects for increasing food production in developing nations.

Jordan Institute of Management tackles critical problem in Industrial sector

This is the last article in a three-part series on the Industrial Development Bank and related institutions.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- It is a good omen that the Jordan Institute of Management has already met its first self-imposed target of opening its doors this year to businesspeople seeking the short courses it offers in various aspects of management. If the institute can meet its own targets, its drive to upgrade the managerial abilities of Jordan's growing private sector will carry that much more credibility.

The Jordan Institute of Management, which goes by the friendly acronym of JIM, was established last year by the Industrial Development Bank in an effort to plug up what IDB officials identified as one of the most glaring weaknesses in the Jordanian industrial sector -- weak management, particularly at the middle level. It offered its first three courses last month, and was immediately swamped with far more applicants than it could handle, so it is now repeating the three week-long courses in cost accounting, stock control and developing managerial skills.

JIM Director Dr. Mahammad Malallah told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that 30 courses will be offered this year, covering some 400 student-weeks of study. This will rise to 50 courses and over 1,000 student-weeks annually when the institute reaches full capacity within about two years.

There are four areas of course offerings (accounting and financial management, production, management, and marketing) and one "general area" which can include broad topics such as the implications of the new social security system for management, or specific subjects of a more mechanical nature, such as report writing, conducting meetings and office filing systems. These latter topics, of course, would be taught to managers' clerical staff, and not to the managers themselves, but their net effect would be the same -- to increase the capabilities and productivity of Jordan's managerial corps.

"We have never been able to build organisations in Jordan

where nobody is indispensable. We still value the indispensability of a person," Dr. Malallah says, "and we require a complete reversal of this value system in our business life to increase the effectiveness of our institutions."

"Whenever anybody did a feasibility study for a company in Jordan, they always stressed the financial side and the technical side, such as machines and buildings, but nowhere did you have an analysis of how the system was



going to function, of who was going to run the show. Then a few years later you would review the weak performance of a company and wonder why it's not working according to the plan. Well, management would always turn out to be the missing link," he says.

Dr. Malallah estimates the actual productive output of Jordanian business and industry is around one-third its potential capacity, but poor management has held things back.

"We need to increase the slight awareness of management that is now in the marketplace, we have to deepen it and give it the same importance that we attach to financial and technical aspects of business operations in Jordan," he says.

The Industrial Development Bank was found to be the logical home for JIM, which is financially subsidised by the IDB but functions more or less as an autonomous unit. Its budget this year will be around JD 100,000 and during its preparatory year in 1978 it received "considerable financial and technical assistance from the British government and the National Planning Council."

This went primarily to training the staff of trainers, or instructors, here and in Great Britain. Three fully trained instructors are now offering JIM courses, and two others are still undergoing training. The five trainers now with JIM will rise to an ultimate nine by the end of 1980, when the institute should reach its full capacity of course offerings. By then, it also hopes to be moving into a permanent home, one that is larger and more specifically designed for its needs than its present temporary site in the Chamber of Industry building off the Second Circle on Jabal Amman.

Before starting operations, JIM conducted a survey of private and state-owned companies in Jordan to identify the precise managerial training needs of the marketplace. Forty-two large and medium-sized firms throughout all sectors of the economy responded to the

survey's questionnaire, and the results surprised JIM in that it showed that the companies required training for their managers in all fields, while JIM had expected a significantly higher demand for accounting and financial management training than for the other areas. JIM's course offerings were then tailored to the needs of the marketplace in mind.

The courses themselves vary in length and frequency of classes. Some are four days in a row, others last one week, and others may meet twice a week for six weeks, the last option being geared to key managers who cannot afford to leave their work for a full week at a time. Some courses last months. A maximum of ten people are accepted in each course

now, which should rise to 15 when space permits.

Dr. Malallah, who has taught business and management courses at the University of Jordan since 1967, sees JIM filling a gap in the country's business infrastructure.

"Existing institutions train people in specific areas, such as telecommunications or banking or aviation, but the Jordan Institute of Management is catering to areas where no training facilities exist. There is no uniformity among middle managers in Jordanian industry. A middle-level manager in one company may be the equivalent of a top management person in another. We do not identify people by their titles, but rather by their functions and their responsibilities within their companies. It's the middle-level and top-level managers that we want to reach," he says.

The seminar-like approach which JIM uses in its courses is a relatively new concept in Jordan, where more traditional management techniques of "authority flowing down from the top are the norm. The system of detailed evaluation of JIM courses by the participants themselves is also novel, and it is hoped that such practices will make a success of JIM where two previous schemes along similar lines failed when they were tried under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in the late 1960s.

"Once we're credible," Dr. Malallah says, "we may push for a system that will really promote management training in Jordan. For example, we may ask for donations from all local companies in the form of levy from every company, which it will get back as a rebate if it trains its managers in a recognised course. This could be with JIM or anywhere else, such as at vocational training centres. The levy could be calculated as a percentage of the total payroll, and should, of course, be tax-deductible."

That would undoubtedly provide companies with a strong incentive to send their personnel

Arab customs committee calls for a central customs bureau

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—The Arab customs committee formed by the Arab Economic Unity Council ended their ten-day meeting here today.

Among the recommendations adopted was a call for the establishment of a central customs bureau to collect information on smuggling and ways of fighting it. It was also recommended that all member states speed the establishment of customs laws in conformity to a unified code which was endorsed by the Arab Economic Unity Council in 1975, Mr. Soud Abdul Qader, head of the Jordanian delegation, said.

Other subjects discussed dealt

with the unification of customs tariffs on primary materials and the statutes for a proposed union of Arab free zones.

Taking part in the meeting were delegates from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, and Kuwait as well as representatives of the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	297.00/299.00
U.K. sterling	596.00/600.00
West German mark	159.90/160.90
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60
French franc	69.40/69.80
Italian lire	35.30/35.50
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	147.10/148.00
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	148.20/149.10
Belgian franc	101.40/102.00
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	67.90/68.30

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be rather cold and partly cloudy, with a probability of scattered showers. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba Gulf winds will be northerly and seas will be calm.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	4	12
Aqaba	10	21
Jordan Valley	9	20
Deserts	3	13



One of the Jordan Institute of Management's trainers, Masoud Ardah (fourth from left) leads a seminar course in management during the institute's inaugural course offerings last month.

through management or vocational training schemes, though JIM hopes the self-evident success of its own short courses will prompt Jordanian managers to seek out more training of this kind. The 81 applications received for the first 30 places in last month's courses is an early indication that the time is ripe for management training in Jordan.

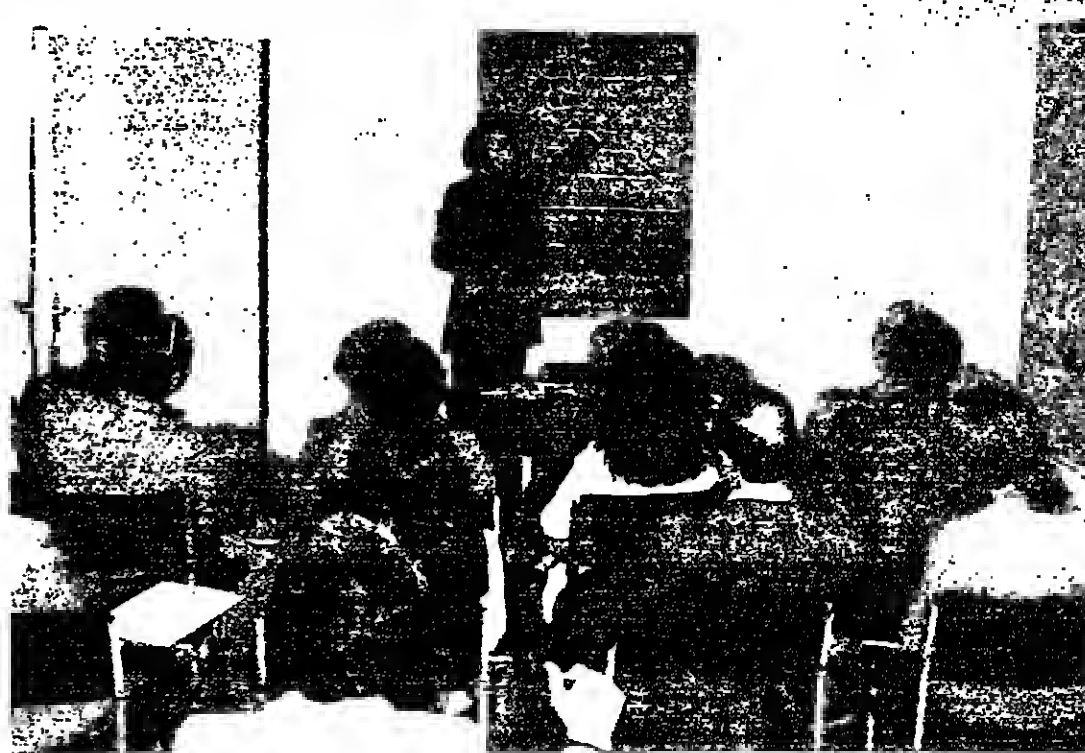
"It's bad management if I get home and I'm told to dash out and buy a jar of coffee because the coffee has run out. I don't accept that," Dr. Malallah says, bringing the concept of management close

to everyone's heart and home. "What should happen is that when the last jar of coffee is opened, a note should be made that a new jar has to be bought."

Dr. Malallah certainly cannot be accused of not practicing what he preaches. His office desk is covered with neat stacks of clearly labelled folders, which he flips through instantly finding what he's looking for. The step-by-step, three-page procedure file for compiling, printing and distributing the separate course brochures is a model of efficiency that would make even astronauts

comfortable. The JIM offices must be leading candidates for the neatest premises in the country. An elaborate system is used to make sure that office materials ("consumables", as they're known in management jargon) never run out.

And, of course, they opened for business right on the date set nearly eighteen months earlier. If the Jordan Institute of Management teaches managers to function as efficiently as it seems to do, Jordan's business and industry sector may have stumbled across a good thing.



A JIM management trainer leads a class in various aspects of management theories and practical applications. Part of the course includes discussions of the manager-student's own work experience.

Premier Badran reviews Ma'an projects

MAAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by the ministers of interior and municipal and rural affairs today paid a visit to Ma'an, the last tour he will be visiting as part of his town of the Kingdom's governorates. He met with members of the Upper House and the National Consultative Council in the Ma'an governorate as well as the acting governor, mayors and heads of the municipal and local

councils and reviewed achievements and needs of the governorate.

Premier Badran said the government is concerned about doing everything possible to provide the Ma'an Governorate with adequate public services. The government has singled out the town of Ma'an to set up another glass factory there which will be the only one of its kind in Jordan. He said that during the course

of this year 100 housing units would be built for the B'doul tribes living in the Petra area. 50 other housing units would be built in the Abul Lissan area. 150 at Wehda and 1,000 units at Aqaba. The total cost of these houses would amount to more than JD 7.8 million.

The Prime Minister promised to open a branch of the civil service consumer corporation at the town of Ma'an this year.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	3,482	6,560	6,580	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	259	14,400	—	14,400
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	4,639	2,150	—	2,160
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	968	17,570	—	17,600
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	2,267	—	1,750	1,750
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	400	1,940	—	2,000
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1,067	—	—	0,970
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,945	1,340	1,360	1,340
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	285	0,950	0,970	0,950
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1,802	1,050	—	1,060
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	400	2,000	—	2,000
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	730	0,720	0,730	0,730
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 1,000	80	1,600	—	1,600
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	140	0,700	0,750	0,700
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,040	1,030	1,050	1,040

Total volume traded, Thursday, Feb. 22: JD 19,504
Total number of shares traded: 11,305

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	10	2	1979	5,020
	JD 5,000	104	20	1980	5,200
	JD 5,000	820	160	1982	5,125
	JD 5,000	1,110	220	1983	5,050
	JD 10,000	560	56	1988	10,040

Total volume traded: JD 2,606

A bonny land

By Gordon Irving

LONDON—Towns and villages in Scotland, from the northern Highlands to the southern Lowlands, are staging more festivals than ever before. The festival themes cover history, sport, theatre, folk music, country life, tradition and, in general, just fun. So the visitor, in spring, summer or autumn, can

join the local Scottish folk in many merry occasions.

While some of the major festivals happen in the summer months, an increasing number take place in spring and autumn, when the quiet roads and the spring sunshine or autumn colours add a bonus to any holiday.

The Edinburgh International

Festival (the 33rd takes place from August 19 - September 8) has long had an important place on the world cultural calendar, but this year the beautiful Scottish capital has an extra festival—the first Edinburgh Folk Festival (March 23 - April 1).

The Scots have always been adept at making their own entertainment, but this event will feature not only Scottish singers, musicians and dancers, but also performers from other parts of Britain, and from overseas—such as the Breton singer Alan Stivell, one of the leading Celtic harpists.

Major concerts will be in the city's Usher Hall and Odeon Cinema, while pubs and smaller halls are used for a cross-section of folk music, from Scottish traditional and Gaelic to blues and contemporary. There will be lectures and workshop sessions which include instrument-making, dancing, fiddling and piping, and late-night ceilidhs in the festival club. Puppet shows and song sessions for children will also be staged.

Edinburgh's other festival, starting on August 19, is the biggest of all Scotland's cultural events, awaited with particular interest this year as it will be the first for John Drummond, the new festival director, who has taken over from Peter Diamond. Its international reputation is assured, and each year the programme has a dazzling array of musicians, singers, dancers, actors and big names from all branches of the arts. There is also a film festival; the spectacular Edinburgh

Tattoo on the castle esplanade; and a quite extraordinary range of "fringe" events held in every available room of any size in the city.

But the other Scottish festivals are not on that scale. One that is becoming firmly entrenched is the Robert Burns Festival (June 16-24), set around the Ayrshire countryside of south-west Scotland where the poet lived, wrote and loved. It takes place in the Burns Country, covering such interesting towns as Ayr where he was born in 1757, Dumfries (where he died in 1796), Irvine, Kilmarnock and Moffat.

Concerts, plays, film shows, discussions and a Holy Fair (after the style depicted in his poem) are offered, and this summer festival gives Burns lovers a chance to see the places associated with him. As one Burns Club official put it, "whether or not you can sing 'Ae Fond Kiss' or recite 'Tam o' Shanter' from beginning to end, you will be very welcome at this festival". John Cairnes, the Scottish actor who travels extensively in Canada, New Zealand and the USA depicting Burns, is staging a new play at Ayr this summer.

The fine old stately homes of Scotland have romance and history which appeals strongly to visitors, so when better to see them than May 11 to June 30, when the Scottish Historic House Festival takes place. Castles, cathedrals, grand palaces and country mansions open their doors to the tourist, and many special events are being staged.

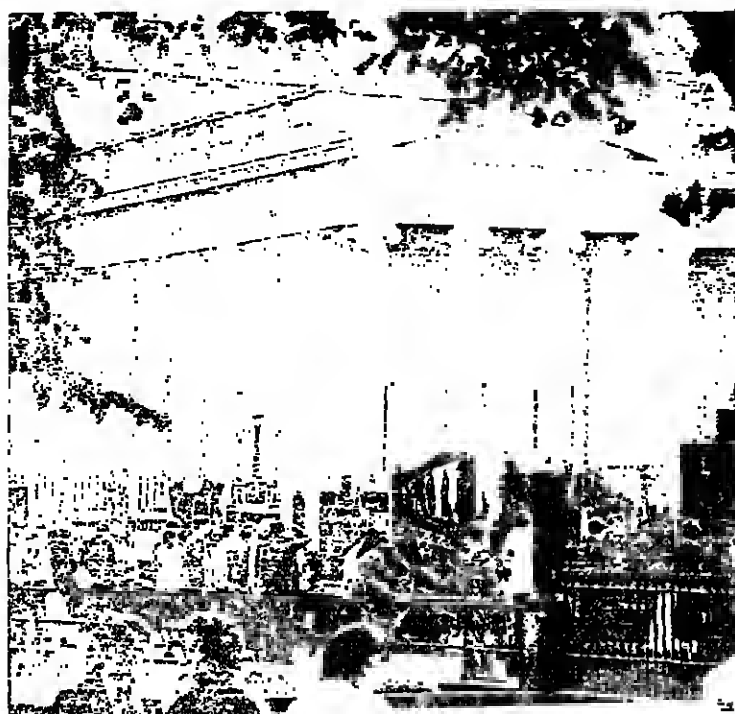
Few events are more enticing



The River Tay at Perth, a city which has an arts festival from May 17-27.



The cottage at Alloway, near Ayr, where the Scottish poet Robert Burns was born in 1759. The area stages a Burns Festival in June.



Open-air art show outside the National Gallery during the Edinburgh International Festival.



Edinburgh Castle, with the National Gallery in the foreground. The Scottish capital has two festivals this year: as well as the 33rd International Festival in August, there is the first Folk Festival in late March.



Stirling Castle dominates the ancient town which has its festival from May 26 to June 10.

than a musical concert or a ceilidh (Highland sing-song and getting together) in the drawing room of a centuries old home, and these will feature in the festival. There will also be conducted tours, exhibitions, and some sporting events.

Perth, that fine touring centre 44 miles north of Edinburgh, holds its eighth Festival of Arts

from May 17-27. It will feature

several young musicians -- including

some winners of international

competitions -- as well as the

Scottish National Orchestra, the

National Youth Jazz Orchestra,

and Scottish Opera.

Perth was Scotland's capital

until the 15th century, and

another historic town which has a

festival is Stirling, 36 miles from

Edinburgh and dominated by an

ancient castle perched on a rock.

The Stirling District Festival (May

26-June 10) includes a steam

engine rally, plays, exhibitions and

a parade in the town, at nearby

Bridge of Allan, and in sur-

rounding villages. Stirling is

another good base for touring.

"Fantasy to a queen

theme of a festival, from

15-17, when the Castle of

Dunrobin, in Scotland's north

becomes the backdrop for

days of historic pageantry.

Queen of Scots is the mo

question, and the festival

a banquet, wapinschow (a

sword fighting, jousting,

and other medieval event

country fayre. Two "arm

re-enact the Battle of

Burn, and visitors will be

to join an open-air barbe

The Border Country

land's south-west is quite

rural than rugged, so the

Borderers Fair (May 19

10) will be primarily re

agricultural. Here, and

open moors and quiet

roads where the visitor can

city living, the attractions

include sheepdog and gu

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ing, regattas, and a mo

rally.

Yet another festival is

Dundee in July. This is

east coast, at the mouth

River Tay, is the gateway

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Glamis Castle. A straw

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Throughout the sum

Scottish type of festi

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Carbridge, a Highland

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an autumn festival from

15 to 22. The fun will

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accordion and sing

petitions. Carbridge, a

good salmon and trout

many historic links wi

Prince Charlie, who spe

in the nearby Inverla

on the way to the Batt

loder. (British Features

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دليل اعلان

OAU administrative conference expected to include political issues

NAIROBI, Feb. 22 (R)—African foreign ministers begin a twice-yearly conference in Nairobi tomorrow facing their customary task of promoting unity on a continent riven by national, racial, ideological and religious conflicts.

The ministerial meeting of the 49-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is officially meant to concentrate on budgetary and administrative matters, with political issues left to another ministerial session and the summit meeting in July.

But in the past, politics have always intruded into the early session, and conference sources expect this year to be no exception.

Even before the conference starts, an OAU mediation committee is meeting at the Kenyatta conference centre to try to stop the war between Tanzania and Uganda.

Earlier attempts by the OAU to

stop the fighting, and missions by Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri and by the Libyan Jamahiriya have failed to end the 17 weeks of sporadic fighting between Kenya's two neighbours and between Kenya and the east African community.

With such conflicts continuing in several areas—including the Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa—few issues have ever been able to bring the 49 states together with one voice.

The struggle against white domination in southern Africa and support for the Palestinians coupled with condemnation of Israel are perhaps the only issues directly affecting individual African

states that have drawn a consensus.

Conference sources expect the ministers to agree on increased financial support for the black nationalist movements fighting from bases outside Rhodesia against the internal biracial government headed by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe are both expected at the meeting, and conference sources said delegates would urge greater unity between their two wings.

Mr. Mugabe said in an interview with the New York Times earlier this month that his movement, which has committed more of its forces to the fighting inside Rhodesia than Mr. Nkomo, was "entitled to the leadership of the people." He added: "Those who have not fought cannot reap the rewards of a victory to which they have contributed nothing."

The sources said there was also likely to be discussion on calls by some radical members for the independence of islands of the African coast, including Spain's Canaries and France's Reunion and Mayotte. Last year's OAU summit in Khartoum declined to espouse real or imaginary liberation movements on these islands.

The conference, to be opened by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi tomorrow afternoon, is scheduled to last until March 3.

La Malfa will try to form new government in Italy

ROME, Feb. 22 (R)—Republican Party President Ugo la Malfa, a 75-year-old veteran of Italian politics, agreed today to try to form a new government and excluded the possibility of communist cabinet ministers.

But Mr. La Malfa's chances of succeeding Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government, which resigned after the communists demanded cabinet posts, were widely described as remote.

The Republican Party leader, who has served in six coalition cabinets and once as deputy premier, accepted President Sandro Pertini's formal request to form a government and end the country's three-week-old crisis.

Mr. La Malfa's meeting with President Pertini came a day after Mr. Andreotti told the president he had failed to agree on a new government with other parties.

The new premier-designate told reporters he would try to reconstitute the parliamentary majority including Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats and his own Republican Party which had dropped out of Mr. Andreotti's government.

"The formula of emergency and national solidarity is justified by the crisis and the rigorous policy which should be conducted by the forces of national solidarity," he declared.

But when asked if this meant he might propose a cabinet including communists, Mr. La Malfa replied: "No."

Religious harassment in Ethiopia?

LONDON, Feb. 22 (R)—The British Council of Churches (BCC) yesterday issued a report on harassment of Christians in Ethiopia and called on the Ethiopian Government to fully implement its declared policy of upholding religious freedom.

The four-page report, compiled by the BCC's Ethiopia study group, said Christians had been subjected to local harassment which might have been beyond the control of the central government. Ethiopia has been ruled by a leftist military council—the Dergue since the late Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974, and last November the human rights organisation Amnesty Inter-

national accused the Ethiopian Government of widespread killings and torture.

The BCC, an inter-denominational Protestant organisation, said in its report that in many parts of Ethiopia there was very good cooperation between churches and government authorities in relief and rehabilitation work.

But the BCC also said that in December 1978 there was much talk in Ethiopia about the necessity of a cultural revolution and in certain areas this seemed to have resulted in churches being looted and closed.

The report accused Ali Musa, governor of Gamo Gofa province

in southern Ethiopia and a Moslem member of the Dergue, of intensifying the harassment of certain religious groups and quoted him as saying all Christians must be annihilated before the revolution could be fully successful.

The report stressed the localised nature of the harassment and said it was unclear whether any Christians had been executed for their faith.

But it said that although central government policy appeared to be one of not persecuting religious believers, the Dergue was clearly implementing "the Marxist-Leninist policy of creating a climate in which religion atrophies."



Japan tries Zen to calm its youth

TOKYO — In order to counteract the growing number of suicides among young people in Japan, one idea has been to practise Zen in schools in order to teach students self-control. The children meditate every morning before beginning classes, and occasionally the big temple of Sojiji is rented for a more thorough apprenticeship of Zen. (Gamma photo)

Iranian army post in Kurdish city reportedly occupied by local people

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (R)—Iranian troops in the Kurdish city of Mahabad have fled their barracks which have been occupied by local people, Assistant Prime Minister Amir Entezam said today. Mr. Entezam told a press conference negotiations were under way to

persuade the occupiers to leave peacefully.

Mr. Entezam gave no details of the occupation of the Mahabad barracks, saying merely that they had "fallen to the people."

A correspondent of the Tehran newspaper Ayandegan said today that a general wounded in Kurdistan had blamed the attack on supporters of Jalal Talebani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

The toppled monarch backed a Kurdish uprising in neighbouring Iraq until March 1975 when Iran and Iraq signed an agreement

which cut the rebels' supply lines.

The French-language Journal de Tehran said today that Kurdish religious leaders in Mahabad had presented a series of demands to a representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

They stressed a desire for self-determination "within the framework of the Iranian nation," but said they did not want to secede, the newspaper said.

The Kurdish religious leaders expressed their support for the aims of the revolution and their willingness to help build a new society, the newspaper added.

USSR has 600 missiles aimed at Europe, says NATO secretary-general

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Union now has aimed at Europe at least 600 mobile missiles with 360,000 times the force of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said today.

He said the SS-20 missiles are each being given three separate warheads with three separate targets and are capable of reaching everywhere in Europe.

Dr. Luns, interviewed by Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the Soviets are developing their own version of the cancelled American B-1 super bomber, which will have "very deep penetration."

Dr. Luns, 68, a Dutch politician running NATO since 1971, spoke of "dark problems" facing the Western alliance, which will be 30 years old in April.

He said: "The Soviets have parity in the field of nuclear weapons. Their conventional forces have been strengthened and go on being strengthened, which poses a problem for the credibility of the NATO defenses."

"The general view is that the present leadership in the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking Western Europe. Intentions can change overnight, but the

capacity is still there," he said.

Dr. Luns said the Soviet fleet is a purely offensive force because the Soviet Union has few sea-home imports. "The Russians ship in only a little haizite, bananas and chocolate," he said.

"The Russians have the largest submarine force in the world. But if it came to conflict in the Atlantic, I am confident that NATO would win the battle—just as the British did in the last war," he said.

Dr. Luns said that NATO "continues to show vitality," but he regretted the dispute between alliance members Greece and Turkey seemed no nearer a solution. He expressed concern at the possibility of communists entering some NATO member governments.

And there is the constant military thorn of non-standardisation of arms and ammunition in the forces of the alliance, he complained.

Dr. Luns, who is visiting London to talk on defence to members of the House of Lords, expressed hope Britain will not drop out of the nuclear weapons club and will develop a successor to the Royal Navy's four nuclear submarines.

World News Briefs

French steel workers force TV blackout

LONGWY, France, Feb. 22 (R) — Angry steel workers, 100 government plans to lay off 20,000 workers in the industry, once a television relay station in this eastern steel town and two journalists hostage last night. Television screens in parts of France were blacked out after about 50 trade unionists storming station and forced technicians to stop transmission of France's television channels and of state-owned radio. The occupation is latest in a series of spectacular protests against the planned layoffs. Workers in Longwy have also dumped iron ore on railway, seized frontier posts with Belgium and Luxembourg and dragged huge, eight-ton iron mould into the town's main square. Talks between the steel workers' unions and Industry Minister Andre G. are due to open in Paris tomorrow but the government has said that it will not go back on the restructuring plan despite demands.

Eritreans say Ethiopian plane shot down

ROME, Feb. 22 (R) — Eritrean rebels fighting Ethiopia's independence shot down a DC-6 transport plane of the Ethiopian Force near the provincial capital of Asmara on Tuesday, a spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in Rome said. The airliner, carrying soldiers and weapons, was shot down about 100 kilometres south of Asmara, the spokesman said. He had no idea about casualties or damage. Ethiopian war planes immediately retaliated and bombed several villages along Eritrea's southern provincial border with Ethiopia, killing and wounding many civilians, the ELF spokesman added.

Conservationists urged to save rare tiger

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (R) — Indian Deputy Prime Minister P. V. Nellore has asked conservationists to try to reintroduce the tiger, now found only in zoos, to the jungles of central India. Mr. Nellore was opening a three-day international symposium to review progress taken over the past ten years to save the tiger from extinction. The World Wildlife Fund has raised \$1.8 million for a conservation programme while the Indian Government has provided \$6 million to establish tiger reserves. About 2,500 tigers are estimated to be in India, compared to 40,000 at the beginning of this century. World population is probably less than 6,000, spread through east Asia, eastern Russia and Manchuria.

USSR reduces Finland's natural gas supply

HELSINKI, Feb. 22 (R) — The Soviet Union has cut daily deliveries to Finland by 35 per cent, prompting speculation of suffering shortages following the halt in gas imports from the Finnish national oil company Neste said the Soviet Union requested without explanation a daily cutback from 3.7 to 2.4 cubic metres, at least until the end of the month. Natural gas is only about four per cent of Finland's energy and the reduction expected to cause any severe setback to the economy.

U.N. investigates narcotic 'khat' leaf

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (R) — United Nations experts are to establish whether khat, a narcotic leaf chewed in Madagascar, several Red Sea countries, should be brought under international control, the U.N. said yesterday. Use of the leaf is a problem in North and South Yemen and Somalia as well as in the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs was told last week. U.N. narcotics laboratory has already determined the chemical contents of khat and the next step is to assess their impact on human body, according to a U.N. statement. Mr. Maurice Driane, Malagasy delegate to the narcotics drugs commission, said: "The immediate effect of chewing khat is intellectual stimulation, but in the long run mental deterioration sets in."

ZANU takes credit for Salisbury airport raid

LUSAKA, Feb. 22 (R) — Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas in Mozambique said yesterday their forces had carried out the Salisbury International Airport last Monday night. The movement ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) said statement received here that the attack by its military wing Z. (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) had put the out of commission. Rhodesian military headquarters in Salisbury reported that guerrillas had attacked the airport with mortars, there was no damage and no one was hurt. The ZANU said gave no details of the attack but said it "occurred exactly on time and time as planned."

Alaskan sled dog race covers 1,000 miles

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 22 (AP) — If you put a Gnu auto race in a deep freeze and kept it going for two weeks, you some idea what it's like to run in the Iditarod sled dog race. If difference is Grand Prix drivers don't have to stop to cook for their cars. The Iditarod sled dog race from Anchorage to starts Saturday with 53 men, two women and 800 dogs follow old gold mining trail across 1,049 miles of rugged Alaska wilderness.

W. German official h 'cautious optimism' for world economic situation

TORONTO, Feb. 22 (R)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said yesterday he was not too pessimistic about the international oil market, at least in the short term.

"For one thing we hope that the difficulties in Iran will be temporary," he said in remarks prepared for an address at a luncheon here.

"For another, we can rely on other producers, being conscious of the importance of continuous oil supplies to the world economy, to make up the greater part of the shortfall," he added. But the minister said the long-term threat to energy supplies must be taken seriously.

Baron Lambsdorff, visiting Toronto as part of a North American tour, summed up the world economic situation by saying there was reason for 'cautious optimism'.

"Compared with last year, the barometer is more favourable. This means there is a chance of this upward trend being reinforced in the near future," the minister said.

But he added: "The current expansionary movement is not yet self-sustaining and could jeopardised by a number of constraints. These included inflation, which tended to create a mood of uncertainty and dwindling confidence."

He said another element of instability were abrupt currency parities, and that now an international effort to efforts to maintain through cooperation with the Monetary System (EMS) it could only work if the dollar was stabilised.

The minister also said energy programme adopted October was an important step towards reducing dependence on oil.

"We shall be interested in what measures the administration regards as spring when the present oil price arrangements are being discussed," Baron Lambsdorff said.

Commenting on the North-South dialogue, rich and poor countries, he said he believed the solution of the problem was solved by gradually integrating developing countries into the world economy.

New ships, new problems

Many people think that modern shipping design has achieved very high levels of safety. In fact it is extremely difficult and dangerous to get away from some designs of ship in a crisis and the heavy loss of life in shipping accidents this winter underlines the point.

By Michael Grey

LONDON—The disappearance in an Atlantic storm of the giant barge carrier *Munchen*, involving the marine insurance market in its most expensive loss, is the most serious casualty in a year of almost constant marine disaster. Together with the more recent tanker casualties and while the cost of the *Amoco Cadiz* stranding is still being assessed, the loss statistics ironically seem to make nonsense of some of the most intense legislative work on marine safety since the *Titanic* exploded the notion of the unsinkable ship.

While the tanker stranding, collisions and explosions were in most cases explicable, the case of

the vanished *Munchen* is particularly disturbing, perhaps emphasising the point that new designs of ship almost inevitably bring problems in their wake.

Munchen was a barge carrier, and on the face of it, a vessel of such phenomenal structural strength that even the worst possible weather should have had little effect on her. The ship was carrying a full cargo of steel and steel products in her barges on the final voyage, each barge a watertight ship in its own right, both in the holds and two high on deck. There were thirty crew members housed in the accommodation block right up forward on the forecastle, and the giant gantry crane used to handle the 400 ton units was sec-

urely lashed amidships.

North of the Azores the vessel met with a storm of such exceptional violence that other large ships were forced to heave to and were unable to turn round in the heavy swell. An interrupted SOS, a secondhand report of a list and then complete silence was the end of the *Munchen*.

She was a well found vessel, well manned and maintained and wearing the colours of Germany's most prestigious shipowner, and altogether a most unlikely candidate for disaster. But disappear she did, and only a few damaged barges, wrecked perhaps from the deck stow in the final overwhelming, were found. It is very unlikely that any more substantial evidence will be found.

The ship was undoubtedly a victim of the weather and one can only speculate on whether her unconventional design in any way contributed to the loss. Perhaps one clue might be the fact that the accommodation, navigating bridge on top of it, was positioned so far forward.

Perhaps one of the freak waves not unknown in this part of the world crashed over the forecastle and smashed the bridge. Such waves have in the past done appalling damage to large modern

ships, recent cases having broken the bow clean off one large cargo liner and bent the foredeck of another like a banana. With her controls smashed, *Munchen* could have fallen into a trough of the massive swell, unable to steer, and in effect gradually been rolled over by successive swells.

The practice of placing accommodation right forward is a modern design tendency that is to be found in car carriers, some container ships and an increasing number of roll on-roll off ships (ro-ros). It is perhaps something that naval architects could look at again.

New designs of ships seem to develop in advance of regulations to govern their safety. Thus the first giant tankers of 250,000 tons and upwards were built to comply with safety regulations that had been formulated when the biggest tankers were only a tenth of that size.

Similarly the ro-ro ship which features huge bow and stern openings and uninterrupted decks the full length of the ship was conceived when the safety rules had in mind conventional cargo ships where the cargo was loaded through hatches on deck.

Now after a number of accidents to ro-ros, safety legislators

are looking closely at the whole concept. Some of the accidents have been quite extraordinary, but have been clearly contributed to by the design, largely produced with the object of fast cargo handling in mind.

In one recent casualty a brand new ro-ro was discharging her cargo through her huge stern door in Jeddah while taking oil from a bunker barge alongside. The little door through which the bunker hose ran led onto the main cargo deck, just a few inches above the water level and a heavy lift being moved on deck submerged the sill of this seemingly inconsequential opening. Through the opening, blocked by the hose, came a stream of water, which spread inexorably across the huge expanse of the main vehicle deck, affected the stability, and rolled a £10 million ferry, and her cargo, over onto her side.

If accommodation on the forecastle is a little too close to the sea for comfort, there are other modern ship types where the master is so far away from the sea that he has little sense of how his ship is behaving. It has been alleged that this ignorance of what is going on "up front" has been responsible for the loss of more than one large bulk carrier and caused special

instruments to be devised to let the master know if his vessel is straining. On one large tanker only an inexplicable speed loss told the crew that bad weather had torn a huge section of the bow out, which was acting like a huge water brake.

And when they do get into trouble, there are some designs of modern ship that, if there is no helicopter handy, are very difficult indeed to get off. The huge high sides of the modern car carrier make a lifeboat abandonment fraught with danger, while the modern tanker, with accommodation positioned over the propeller, is certainly not designed for an easy exit.

If boats are difficult to use, and few modern seamen are really expert boat handlers, liferafts, often involving jumping into the sea from a great height, are not for the faint hearted. That no really foolproof answer to safe abandonment has been found has been borne out several times this winter, and the loss of life has been heavy.

There is a tendency in some circles to consider that virtually everything that can be done towards complete marine safety has now been accomplished and that there is little we do not know about the power of the sea in the design of ships. The loss of the *Munchen*, and the terrible toll this winter, tends to cast doubt upon this comfortable theory.

Financial Times News-Features